

VOL. XVII—NO. 47.

## ASQUITH FLEES FROM LONDON

Winston Churchill Joined British Premier in Departure To-day

ON EXTENDED CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN

Arson Squad of Suffragettes Continued Their Work To-day

London, May 9.—The anxiety of the British authorities over the threat of militant suffragettes to eclipse their destructive acts of the past week was displayed to-day when Premier Asquith and first lord of the admiralty Winston Churchill, accompanied by their wives, left the Waterloo station on the South-western railway to proceed to the coast to join the admiralty yacht Enchantress for an extended cruise on the Mediterranean.

A large number of aides-de-camp, departmental secretaries and railway officials surrounded the party and beyond them was an outer circle of detectives, to protect the ministers from undue attention on the part of suffragettes.

A suffragette arson squad this morning destroyed a large untenanted mansion near Barrow, in Furness, Lancashire. They left a quantity of suffragette literature behind.

## FRANCE AND SPAIN BETTER FRIENDS

As Result of King Alfonso's Visit to Paris—French Newspapers Comment On It.

Paris, May 9.—The political results of the visit to Paris of King Alfonso of Spain have not been disclosed, but it is the opinion in general in well informed quarters that a close understanding between the French and Spanish governments has been maintained, which may develop into an alliance.

The French newspapers generally, with the exception of Socialist newspapers, express their favor of such an alliance, which it is declared would add 200,000 excellent soldiers to assist in the defense of France, Spain, by such an alliance, would be raised to an important place in diplomacy in Europe, it is pointed out.

## HIS WEALTH OFFERED.

In Case Country Should Need the Vast Morgan Resources.

New York, May 9.—When you see Mr. Morgan tell him for me that if there should ever come a time when he thinks any influence or resources that I have can be used for the country they are wholly at his disposal.

These were the last words of J. P. Morgan spoken to Col. George Harvey on the day before Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe, never to return alive. They were spoken in the financier's library, the time last night in an address by Colonel Harvey before a gathering of bankers and other representative men at a dinner of the trust companies of America. Mr. Morgan was a Republican and in the words of Colonel Harvey not only regarded the political views advanced by Mr. Wilson with honest apprehension, but never considered the Democratic party fully capable of governing this nation.

His message to the new president, Colonel Harvey cited as a measuring the depths of the man's patriotism. "Because of contrary proclivities of my own as to Mr. Wilson, I frankly did not seek opportunities to discuss public affairs with Mr. Morgan during the past few years," said Colonel Harvey.

"But the election had taken place, the inevitable had happened, and, using Speaker Cannon's phrase, Mr. Wilson had become his president as much as mine, perhaps, in fact, a little more. Anyhow, there was no constraint upon our conversation when I saw him for the last time in his library on the day before he went away. He was optimistic as ever regarding the country, and I naturally spoke hopefully of the prospects of the incoming administration.

"Then followed this curious episode. Suddenly turning those piercing eyes upon me, Mr. Morgan said: 'Do you remember that American speech you made in London?' I remembered very well. It was not a speech, only a few succinct remarks at the close of a private dinner in reply to an Anglicized scepticism, who had mistaken my thought to curf favor with Mr. Morgan by speaking contemptuously of Mr. Bryan, whom, on the preceding day, as it happened, I had introduced to him at a reception.

"And do you recall," he asked, "those lines from Scott that you quoted when that man, (I can hear now the emphasis upon those two words), when that man had left the room?"

"I did of course, and began to repeat: 'Breathe there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said: 'I hesitated for an instant and the succeeding words came from the big arm chair with odd distinctness.

"This is my own, my native land! 'Half a minute, gentlemen, is a long time, but for fully that period I should say, Mr. Morgan said perfectly still. Then he repeated as if colloquizing.

"This is my own, my native land—and rising with difficulty from his chair, for he was then quite feeble, he said, with the emphasis that only quietude can give.

"When you see Mr. Wilson, tell him for me that if there should ever come a time when he thinks any influence or resources that I have can be used for the country they are wholly at his disposal."

## GOOD WAGES AND SHORT HOURS

Tend to Reduce the Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Washington, May 9.—Good wages, and short hours of work have a marked favorable effect on the death rate from tuberculosis, said Dr. B. S. Warren in a paper read yesterday at the ninth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Dr. Warren is a surgeon in the federal public health service at Washington.

The problem of prevention, he said, is an economic one, dependent upon the adjustment of the industrial relations between the laborer and the employer. He quoted from the reports of the census bureau to show that in those industries where the condition of the employees is the least satisfactory the death rate is highest. Statistics appear to prove the statement, he added, that while some occupations are of themselves causes of high death rates, tuberculosis is not in this sense an occupational disease, but rather one due to inadequate compensation, with all that that means in the standards of living.

While many government employees are working under unsanitary conditions, at the same time the death rate among these men is reported to be very low, as shown by official reports for the year during which the investigations were made. Overcrowding, poor ventilation, poor light, piece work, speeding-up, etc., all the bad conditions, except long hours, were noted among 4,000 employees, with only four deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

On the other hand, all wages in this group of government employees were \$9 per week, more and the general average was much above that. All legal holidays, certain half holidays, the benefits of the employer's liability act, sick leave and 30 days annual leave were allowed in most cases.

If standards as high as those prevailing for government employees prevailed in the various private industries, the death rate from tuberculosis among workmen would be lower.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Nearly 200,000 lives have been saved in the United States during the decade ending 1910 by the systematic campaign against tuberculosis, said Frederick L. Hoffman yesterday in a paper read at the ninth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The author of the paper is a prominent life insurance statistician residing in Newark, N. J.

The death rate from tuberculosis during this period, he declared, has diminished from 174.5 to 130.7 per 100,000 of population. Mortality from this disease has decreased, actually as well as relatively, during the last thirty years.

Where so much has been achieved, said Mr. Hoffman, the hope is justified that at least equally satisfactory results will be secured in the future. The nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis would have been well worth while even if it had succeeded only in preventing a rise in the death rate, which, in all probability, would have taken place but for this movement.

A study of the combined mortality from tuberculosis of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston for 100 years, commencing with 1812, shows that the death rate from this disease has persistently diminished from 418.6 per 100,000 population in the first decade of this period to 213.9 in the last decade. Furthermore, this tabulation, which seems to be the first of its kind that has ever been made for any group of large cities in the world, shows that there has been a much more decided tendency toward a reduction of the death rate since 1882. The death rate from tuberculosis which was 389.1 in 1881 had declined to 180.1 in 1912.

Another study of 50 large American cities for the forty-year period beginning 1871, shows that the death rate in this group of American cities has declined from 335 per 100,000 in 1881 to 166 in 1911. The decline in northern and western cities was from 325 to 160 per 100,000, and in the south from 368 to 208.

In the white population of southern cities the rate declined from 301 to 150 or 50.2, while the colored population of southern cities showed a reduction from 668 to 423, or 36.7 per cent.

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF WEDLOCK CANDIDATES

Is Suggestion in Massachusetts and Gov. Foss Signs Resolution Calling for Investigation of Necessity.

Boston, May 9.—Governor Foss to-day signed a resolve authorizing the state board of health and insanity to make an investigation to determine what further impediments to marriage, if any, should be recognized by the state. At present insanity is the only legal impediment. There has been much discussion at the State House on the advisability of requiring physical examination of candidates for matrimony.

## ONE YEAR AND \$500 FINE.

Imposed on Each of the Four Convicted Police Inspectors.

New York, May 9.—Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James E. Hussey and James Thompson, former police inspectors, convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice, were sentenced to one year and a \$500 fine each to-day. This was the maximum sentence.

## AVIATOR KILLED BY HITTING A TREE

Lieut. J. D. Parks Fell 15 Feet at Olive, Cal., To-day, While Flying From San Diego to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 9.—Lieut. J. P. Parks, a military aviator, met death in a fifteen-foot fall while flying from San Diego to Los Angeles to-day. His machine collided with a tree as it was rising after a stop at Olive.

## SPORTING NOTES.

Kelley, the Pirate catcher, secured from the Milwaukee club along with Marty O'Toole, is rated as one of the fastest catchers in the big leagues. Kelley is heavy, but manages to wear his way around the bases in good style. Umpire Owen of the National league has been expelled from the league by President Lynch for infraction of the department rules governing the umpires. Lynch had hired sleuths in his employ and it is said that they tracked Owen to the gambling sections of various towns in the National league circuit.

## NEW CABINET AT CETTINJE

To Succeed Montenegrin Government That Recently Resigned

FOLLOWING LOSS OF SCUTARI FORTRESS

Evacuation Is Expected to Be Completed by Sunday

Cettinje, Montenegro, May 9.—A new cabinet, under the presidency of General Vukotich, was formed to-day to take the place of the government which resigned when King Nicholas decided to evacuate Scutari at the behest of the European powers. The foreign office immediately opened negotiations with the commanding officers of the international fleet, which is blockading the coasts, and arrangements were also made for the immediate evacuation of Scutari, which will probably be completed Sunday.

## ROOSEVELT ON PEACE.

Told 25 Guests of Benefits of Arbitration.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 9.—Theodore Roosevelt would have the United States and Great Britain "agree in advance" to arbitrate any question which might arise between them. So he told the international conference which is arranging the centenary celebration of peace among English-speaking peoples in addressing them as their host yesterday at luncheon at his home on Sagamore Hill. Newspaper men were not admitted to the function, but a summary of his remarks "approved by Mr. Roosevelt" was made public.

Although it was said that he did not specifically mention the Panama canal dispute, members of the foreign delegation said that he unmistakably referred to that question as one which should be settled by arbitration, if settlement could not be reached by negotiation.

"I am not myself one who readily makes a promise, but once made I should think it should be kept," he was quoted by H. F. Ferris, secretary of the British delegation, as saying in apparent reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which was signed during Colonel Roosevelt's administration.

"Speaking of the extent to which we would accept arbitration methods in international disputes," read the summary. "Mr. Roosevelt said that he was perhaps somewhat of a heretic in the eyes of his friend Mr. Carnegie, (who sat on his right), as there were certainly some subjects which under certain conditions he would never consent to submit to arbitration, but he would assure him of this: That so far as the British empire and the American republic were concerned, he was prepared to agree to advance to the settlement of any question that might arise, either by mutual agreement, by arbitration, or by any other method that would not produce friction. War between these two countries was, and must be, inconceivable. He welcomed the presence of the Canadian and Australian representatives and speaking of South Africa, he might claim, from his Dutch descent, a special interest and he expressed his hope that the Dutch and British in that country might blend together in as complete, and friendly a manner as they had done in the American republic.

"Mr. Roosevelt gave first the toast to the king and emperor of the British empire and then the toast of 'Peace with justice and righteousness, between the nations and within the borders of each nation' a toast most heartily drunk by all present.

About 25 members of the conference were present, including Lord W. R. Russell, who returned in the late afternoon. Lord W. R. Russell and Andrew Carnegie sat at the host's right and on his left were Sir Edmund Water of Canada and Sir George Houston Reid of Australia. Colonel Roosevelt entertained his guests in a khaki riding suit and spurred boots.

## SCUTARI HAS A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Reported That Montenegrins Started Blaze When Leaving City, in Revenge.

Vienna, May 9.—Fire broke out this morning in a bazaar at Scutari and, fanned by the high winds, rapidly assumed large proportions. It is reported here that the Montenegrins started the blaze when leaving the city in revenge for being compelled to evacuate.

## ASK WILSON TO ACT.

Socialists of Manchester, N. H., Demand Investigation.

Manchester, N. H., May 9.—The Socialist party of Manchester, acting in accordance with its state leaders yesterday sent the following declaration of its views on the situation in West Virginia to President Wilson:

"We, the Socialist party of Manchester, wish to call your attention to the fact that civil government has been abolished by coal mine owners, who in its place have set up an irresponsible despotism.

"That the constitution of the United States declares that federal government shall maintain a Republican form of government in every state; that such a form of government having been destroyed in West Virginia, it is the obvious duty of the present administration to restore and re-establish the people of that state in all of their civil rights.

## BULL SMASHED MIRROR.

Saw His Own Likeness in Colchester House Into Which He Charged.

Colchester, May 9.—Standing in a pile of kindling wood and broken glass, which a moment earlier had been a perfectly good bureau, William Tell, a big bull, glowered yesterday at his pursuers, snorting his rage, pawing the wreckage into still smaller pieces and furiously resisting capture. The scene, one in which a moving picture maker would have revelled, was the climax to the frenzied career of the bull, which, through the rooms of a farmhouse on the road to the Sandbar bridge.

Out in the yard stood the sobbing, frightened womenfolk of the house; in a front room covered a terrified child, who had narrowly escaped destruction as the raging brute dived through the window from which the little one had been looking, and on a bed in the room with the infuriated bull lay another child, paralyzed with fear and saved from death only by William's sight of his reflection in the mirror which turned his attack to the bureau.

Into the midst of the turmoil rushed Ernest Parizo of Winoski. Snatching the child from the bed, he placed it in the arms of one of the women, and hurried back to the bedroom, where he calmed the bull with soft words and friendly pats, and led him to the barn where he was quartered for the night. William will go to his execution at the Winoski abattoir, where the 28 other cattle of the herd from which he broke loose were taken last night.

The trouble started just after the herd had crossed the Sandbar bridge from South Hero, driven by Mr. Parizo and Earl Lavinsky. Although the bridge, not yet open to the public, and in some places is two feet under water, the men had permission to cross with the cattle. The trip had been a hard one, the cattle were wet and cold, and on reaching the mainland the irritated bull dashed from the herd and made for the veranda of the farmhouse which he entered through the window, driving out the screaming women and overturning tables and chairs in his course to the bedroom, where he leaped upon the bureau and became still further incensed by what he took for another bull.

## GOVERNMENT REPORT ON FRIEDMANN CURE

Condition of Patients Does Not "Justify That Confidence in Remedy Which Has Been Inspired by Widespread Publicity."

Washington, D. C., May 9.—The public health service observations so far into the conditions of the patients inculcated by Dr. F. F. Friedmann, who has his tuberculosis vaccine, do not justify that confidence in the remedy which has been inspired by widespread publicity, in the opinion of surgeons who have conducted the government's investigation.

This first authoritative and official conclusion was announced to-day before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, by Dr. John F. Anderson, director of the government hygienic laboratory, and A. M. Stimson, public health surgeon, detailed to observe the Friedmann patients.

Dr. Friedmann's reluctance to furnish certain details was not satisfactory to the investigators from a scientific standpoint and the reports say the opinion is further expressed that harm has been done by undue publicity insofar as it has lessened the confidence of tuberculosis patients in the well recognized methods of treatment and has interrupted their use.

## ATTACHED HER BANK ACCOUNT.

When Willis H. Lovewell Sues Bessie F. Cook at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., May 9.—That he has always been ready to marry the girl, but that she refuses to keep her promise are allegations made by Willis H. Lovewell, a retired business man of Baldwinville, in a breach of promise suit against Bessie F. Cook, a Fitchburg milliner, that he instituted in superior court here yesterday. Lovewell seeks \$837.89 and has attached an account of \$837.89 that the defendant has in the Fitchburg Savings bank. The bank, as trustee of the account, is named as a co-defendant in the suit.

Lovewell and the plaintiff met three years ago, he claims. For more than a year, Lovewell alleges, he was a frequent and constant visitor at the millinery shop and the home of the defendant in Fitchburg. During these many months Lovewell was paying suit, he claims, under exchange of pledges of love and mutual promises of marriage.

Letters in the possession of Attorney Carney and Blake of Gardner, counsel for Lovewell, that the plaintiff received during the alleged engagement, will figure in the evidence that will be produced at the trial. That these letters breathe affection and tell of the "fine cozy home" that the defendant wrote she would make for him is the claim of Lovewell.

The declaration of Lovewell, as filed with the clerk of courts, sets forth that "he and the defendant mutually promised to marry each other and he has always been ready to marry the defendant, but the defendant refuses to perform her promise and marry the plaintiff, to the damage of the plaintiff, in the sum of \$837.89.

Lovewell is about 40 years old and has never been married. The defendant is more than 10 years the junior of the man, who says she refuses to marry him, and is a widow.

Although the suit was entered yesterday, trial will not be reached before the October sitting of the superior court. It is said that but one prior to the present case has a man figured as plaintiff in a heart balm suit in Worcester county within a generation.

## DEATH PROBABLY ACCIDENTAL

Body of Fred Packer Found in Red River Near Troy, N. Y.

Troy, N. Y., May 9.—The body of Fred Packer, 29 years of age, a resident of Mechanicville and a former superintendent of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad, was found floating in the river north of this city yesterday. Packer mysteriously disappeared last January and no trace of him could be found. His death was probably accidental.

## MRS. WELLS FEARED HIM

Said Once She Had Hidden from Her Husband During a Quarrel

THE WOMAN STILL LOVES HUSBAND

Wife of Accused Man Was Placed on Stand Again To-day

St. Albans, May 9.—At the opening of Franklin county court this morning, Judge Miles declared it had been called to his attention that some newspapers were containing expressions of opinion in regard to the trial of Julius Wells, charged with causing the death of his son, Louis, aged 6, by administering poison in the form of arsenic, and he gave warning that such action was in contempt of court. People circulating foreign newspapers containing such matter are liable to punishment, he declared.

Mrs. Wells, wife of the respondent and herself indicted on a similar charge, was on the stand in cross-examination again this morning for an hour. W. R. Austin, attorney for Mrs. Wells, resumed cross-examination on letters introduced by the state, and he offered an exhibit for the defense in which there were threats and which Mrs. Wells' counsel had told her not to show to her husband.

Attorney General Brown objected to Mrs. Wells' answer regarding the contents of some papers and was upheld by the court. Mr. Brown also objected to a letter that Mr. Austin was trying to introduce. Mr. Austin having declined to state the ground on which he made the offer, and the letter was excluded, to which the defense took exception.

At this point Mrs. Wells was asked to write several sentences, which she did.

Continuing the cross-examination, Mrs. Wells denied she had told some neighbors that the Saturday night before the children died that Mrs. Parizo wouldn't live two weeks, or till spring. She denied she had said it was a good thing if one of the children, who was to undergo an operation, did die, as it would make one less for her to take care of. She denied again that she put Paris green in the oranges.

Asked if she told Wells that there was \$500 in C. W. Witters' hand if she heard Mr. Witters say so, she said she had heard Mr. Witters say so, but she was not sure if it was \$1,000 or \$500. She denied that she had ever said she would lay her hand on the Bible and say that Julius knew nothing about the affair. She declared she never said to a man beneath her cell window: "Don't you think it would look better to have the man go down than the woman?"

A paper offered by the state, containing the re-direct examination of Mrs. Wells was started at 9:38 o'clock, and Mrs. Wells was asked about a conference with her attorney, Mr. Witters and herself. She said the attorneys did not advise her to call Attorney General Brown but she asked them to do so. She had known Mr. Witters since she was a little girl; he was a friend of her father. She had seen Mr. Witters only twice in many years. Attorney Brown told her, she testified, that she did not have to testify; also that he could promise her nothing; and she came to court because she wanted to.

Was Afraid of Husband.

Mrs. Wells told of a time when she was afraid of her husband and had hidden herself from him. That was one morning when they had a quarrel, in which she said her husband had threatened her; he had been drinking and was angry. She always feared Mr. Wells but didn't get at her. She was where he couldn't get at her.

Then Attorney Austin began questioning her again, and Mrs. Wells replied to him that she still loved her husband although she feared him.

Mrs. Wells' attorney, Stephen S. Cushing, was then placed on the stand. He told of sending a number of oranges to the state laboratory, which had been given him by Mrs. Wells.

## MUCH ARSENIC FOUND.

Dr. C. F. Whitney, chemist at the state laboratory, testified as to receiving the oranges from Attorney Cushing, also two more oranges from the attorney general. Another package which he received from Attorney Cushing contained cotton and excelsior. Dr. Whitney testified that he found arsenic in the oranges and there was no arsenic on the cotton or excelsior. Since then the oranges have been kept at the state laboratory.

Dr. Whitney said he also received a tin box, an instrument with a handle and some cloths, which also had Paris green. The box, he testified, could have held one-fourth ounce of arsenic, or from 50 to 60 fatal doses. Still another he received contained oranges and some red hair. There was arsenic in the oranges.

Mrs. Wells' Queer Actions.

Sheriff G. C. Holmes testified to receiving oranges in a glass jar from Attorney Cushing, keeping them until the grand jury met and then turning them over to the state's attorney. He said an instrument and a tin box were found in Mrs. Wells' cell when a woman went there to search. Mrs. Wells cried and moaned that day, and the day after she cut off her hair and tore off her clothes. The sheriff testified that he found Mrs. Wells in the bathtub with nearly all her clothes torn from her body, and she said that if some imaginary person would keep away she wouldn't take any more poison. The sheriff thought that the woman was feigning insanity, but that was the time, he said Mrs. Wells was sane. He said Mrs. Wells was sane by Miss Katherine LeBlanc.

Mrs. Anna Lawson of Barre was next on the stand. She told of searching Mrs. Wells in her cell and finding an awl in one of her stockings and some gum drops. She said Mrs. Wells appeared all right except a little nervous. State's Attorney Ladd was the last witness on the stand this forenoon. He told about finding some cloths and pieces of orange in the cell of Mrs. Wells, where he went with Howard Morgan, a detective, and Sheriff Holmes.

They found Mrs. Wells in the bathtub, he testified. The witness said Mrs. Wells used a Fisher woman's name and said: "I can't take that poison."

Mrs. Wells Sticks To Story.

Mrs. Wells was on the stand all yesterday afternoon under cross-examination, which was not finished. Mrs. Wells said that she had never doubted but that the children were poisoned by the condensed milk on the bread. Her husband, she said, had always been kind and when Mr. Austin asked her if she loved him she replied that she did. She admitted that her husband once gave her \$5 to pay taxes and that she used it to buy oranges. Certain letters that Mr. Austin asked if she wrote in jail and gave to her husband to mail, she denied having written.

She told of the oranges brought by her husband in which there was a hole about the size of a bean, in which was poured the Paris green. She disposed of the oranges by throwing them into the toilet, as she did a Paris green brought to her in a box. Her husband brought her oranges three times, and no one saw him give them to her though a woman detective was in the cell when he came with the third shipment. These last she gave to her attorney, saying that Lena Fisher had brought them. She was very emphatic in her denial that she had "doctored" the oranges herself, also that she had threatened to come to her husband and tell him to do so. She denied having a syringe or anything with which to put poison into

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## BOAT WAS CAPSIZED AND ONE MAN DROWNED

Henry Mellich, Victim at Bellows Falls Yesterday, and Stephen Cowee Narrowly Escaped Like Fate.

Bellows Falls, May 9.—Henry Mellich, aged 25, was drowned yesterday in the Connecticut river about two and a half miles below this village, and Stephen Cowee narrowly escaped a similar fate. The men were employees of the "Home-stead" farm and had started on a flat bottom boat to get a wagon truck that had floated to an island opposite the farm during the March freshet. Cowee saw a floating tree top and had barely warned his companion to look out, when the submerged trunk hit the craft and capsized it.

Both men were thrown into the water and Cowee managed to cling to the overturned boat. He says Mellich rose to the surface but once and made no outcry. Cowee floated nearly half a mile down stream before he could reach the shore. He was almost exhausted. Mellich was married and leaves a wife and three children.

B. & A. LABORERS STRIKE.

Want Increase of Pay to Two Dollars Per Day.

Worcester, Mass., May 9.—Between 300 and 400 track men employed on the Worcester section of the Boston & Albany railroad went on strike yesterday for an increase in pay from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. For a time it looked as if there might be trouble and a squad of 10 policemen was detailed to see that the crowd, mostly foreigners, did not cut loose.

The difficulty started with a gang of men who were ordered to board a work train for Ashland. The men refused to go unless they were given an increase in pay. One of the men who wanted to stick to his job was struck over the head with a shovel and his scalp laid open so badly that Dr. Kendall Emerson was called to sew up the wound.

The strikers quickly passed the word among the other foreigners at work on the grade crossing job and elsewhere along the line so that by noon there was nothing doing in the way of work. Word of the trouble was telephoned to the company headquarters in Boston and some of the officials came up yesterday afternoon and had a conference with a committee of the strikers, and it was reported last night that a vast majority of the men will be back on the job at their old pay, as they did not want to strike but quit work because they were afraid of the leaders.

Trouble was expected around the pay car last night but the men came up and got what was due them in a peaceable manner.

ONE FULL DAY OF REST.

Assured Industrial and Mercantile Employees in Massachusetts.

Boston, May 8.—One full day of rest each week is assured employees in industrial and mercantile establishments throughout Massachusetts, by a bill signed by Governor Ames to-day. Exceptions are made in the cases of newspaper workers, janitors, bakers, drug clerks and persons caring for fires and machinery.

JAPAN'S FORMAL PROTEST.

Against California Alien Land Bill Presented To-day.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Japan's formal protest against the California alien land bill was submitted to Secretary Bryan to-day by Viscount Shino, in person.

The protest was presented to Secretary Bryan by President Wilson and members of the cabinet at the regular session. At the close of the meeting, Secretary Bryan said there was no statement to make at this time.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair and cooler to-night and Saturday; frost to-night if the weather clears. Moderate southwest to northeast winds.

## FIRE MADE A LARGE HOLE

White River Junction Sustained Loss of \$25,000 This Morning

FOUR BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED

Fire Broke Out in the Globe Theatre at 1:30 O'clock

White River Junction, May 9.—Fire which broke out in the Globe theatre on Gates street about 1:30 o'clock this morning destroyed the theatre, the Greenough block, adjoining, on Gates street and facing on Main street, the Bellam garage and the N. P. Wheeler house, occupied by Abram Barron. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000, with insurance of \$18,000.

The fire was discovered by William Brand, a night telephone operator, who rang in the alarm at 1:30 o'clock, but it had gained such headway that three streams of water which the fire department soon turned on the blaze were of little effect in staying its progress, and the theatre was entirely consumed.

From the theatre the fire spread to the N. P. Greenough block adjoining, which was occupied as a store on the first floor, and as a tenement above. This building was destroyed. The Wheeler house was also practically destroyed. Mr. Barron, who has been sick many months, was safely removed from the house. The building in the rear of the Globe theatre, which was occupied by W. G. Bellam of Norwich as a garage, was destroyed,